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ABSTRACT

A survey on the extent of library automation in academic libraries in Louisiana was undertaken to satisfy four objectives: (1) program planning for the library section of the 1980 Conference of Louisiana Colleges and Universities; (2) to provide information about library automation to the academic community; (3) planning assistance for the Subcommittee on Technical Services of the Louisiana Task Force on Academic Libraries; and (4) to foster an exchange of information and experience among academic libraries. The survey made inquiry into such areas as data processing staffing, library hardware, computer service billing, future applications, shared programs, further applications of automation, automation benefits, automation suitability, and inhibiting factors. Descriptions are provided of individual automation applications throughout the Louisiana academic community, including the equipment or process application with a summary description, primary and secondary products at present and contemplated, and commentary. The report concludes that Louisiana is on a par with most states in terms of individual academic library automation and with the LNR project and active membership in SOLINET, more progressive than many. (RAA)

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A SURVEY OF THE STATUS OF ACADEMIC LIBRARY AUTOMATION IN LOUISIANA

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Sandel Library
Northeast Louisiana University
Monroe, Louisiana

March 7, 1980

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COMMENTS
On the Survey of Automation
in
Louisiana's Academic Libraries
by
Larry Larason
and
Michael A. DiCarlo

The survey was undertaken with four objectives in mind:

1. To assist the authors in planning a program for the Library Section of the 1980 Conference of Louisiana Colleges and Universities meeting at Northeast Louisiana University in Monroe on March 7, 1980.

2. To provide information about library automation to the academic community. There is, apparently, no source of information to which one can turn to learn what libraries are doing, and what are their interests and plans for future computerization.

3. To assist the Subcommittee on Technical Services of the Louisiana Task Force on Academic Libraries in their planning.

4. To foster an exchange of information and experience among the academic libraries.

How well this effort has succeeded in meeting these goals is yet to be seen.

It is encouraging to learn that most libraries of a size to benefit from computerization presently have one or more operating applications. However, the number and scope of existing applications are rather meager if one considers the potential. Also, the choice of applications at any one institution may appear puzzling to an outsider who does not know the historical factors involved in implementation. Often, computer projects have been the result of one person's initiative rather than the product of a concerted planning effort.

This is emphasized by the fact that very few libraries have made a commitment to continuing or upgrading of their automation activities by hiring or designating a systems person. Paradoxically, the third ranked inhibiting factor in question J (Table 7) was the lack of systems expertise in the library. Clearly, an effort is needed to recruit or train staff with an interest in automation if the status quo is to be changed.

Louisiana, the authors feel, is probably at a par with most other states in terms of individual academic library automation, and, with the LNR project and the active membership in SOLINET, more progressive than many. But, while we

may take pride in our accomplishments, we should regain and augment the momentum that has brought us this far.

Especially encouraging for the future is that the responses to question J show that there is practically no staff resistance to computers and that there have only been two previous bad experiences with such projects. In addition, responses to question E show that there is an interest in sharing and comparing information or programs in the future.

The benefits of automation to a library can hardly be argued, even when one considers only the reduction of repetitive tasks. However, at the present level of most applications, staff time has not been significantly reduced, only the methods of information storage have been changed. This is, in part, due to the small number of products derived from the machine readable data.

The circulation systems built around minicomputers which are now being developed and marketed by several vendors comprise the basis for integrated library systems. Indeed, some of the vendors offer additional modules which, in concert, linked to the central data base (the file of catalog records) constitute a fully integrated system.

Such integrated systems, utilizing new, non-linear storage techniques, are the logical next step for the automation of library processes, rather than a continuation of the development of compartmentalized modules. The more efficient utilization of input and more compact storage should prove more cost effective than previous computer technology.

Cost effectiveness is the greatest hurdle to overcome in preparing a proposal for library automation. As shown by responses to question J, the lack of funding and administrative support are the greatest inhibitors of additional planning for computer projects. What usually occurs is that computerization in libraries accomplishes a reduction in the least expensive labor categories resulting in little comparative cost savings. Perhaps in presenting our ideas to administration, we have not made a truly compelling case for our plans. A common failing in such justifications is that user costs are not included in the equations. They should be an important factor along with staff efficiency and system effectiveness. Selling this idea to an administrator may be difficult, however, as user costs are not reimbursed. Even if no dollar value is assigned to them, the benefits to library users should be carefully considered and enumerated.

Nearly all respondents to question H indicated a belief that automation could be beneficial to their organization. A smaller majority expressed support for the concept of cooperative development rather than local effort. One respondent wrote, perhaps insightfully, "... it would be easier to make advances as part of a cooperative project." Several caveats to cooperative endeavors were expressed, including the need for flexibility and local franchise for enhancement or modification of standardized programs.

While cooperation implies standardization, it need not be of such a rigid nature that it becomes impractical or unwieldy. The Subcommittee on Technical Services

of the Louisiana Task Force on Academic Libraries has suggested a statewide computer effort which would require standardization for network interfacing, but, presumably, would also allow for local diversity in expansion of applications which could then be shared throughout the network.

Every few years someone discovers a "new illiteracy" and it becomes a rallying cry for that generation of educators. The current shibbolith is "computer illiteracy." But behind many slogans is a quieter truth; in this case: computers are here to stay.

At the A. L. A. midwinter site, the Palmer House, all billing is done by computer; terminals print out an invoice as you check out. In order to appear realistic, the Lou Grant TV show has installed terminals for the reporters at their fictional newspaper. The American Academic Encyclopedia will soon be available on home television sets to residents of Columbus, Ohio. This list could be almost endless.

Already, one third of the 30,000 high schools in this country have developed computer education programs; their graduates have a decided competitive edge in the job market. At Dartmouth College, 96 percent of the students that graduate now have computer skills developed on the 300+ terminals available to them all across the campus.

And Louisiana's college graduates? Are our institutions of higher education preparing their students for the real world?

In an effort to modernize academic curricula, the library's role would not be the largest. We can, however, be a creative force in this endeavor; but we will have to go beyond a parochial appreciation of automation and its advantages. While improving our services with electronic technology, we may discover a concommitant need to redefine the library, and in doing so, we may be better able to meet the challenges facing our profession as we move into the 21st century.

We would like to thank all of you who took the time to respond to the questionnaire. It is hoped that the results will repay you for the time spent.

LOUISIANA ACADEMIC LIBRARIES AUTOMATION SURVEY

The results of this survey will be discussed at the 1980 meeting of the Library Section of the Conference of Louisiana Colleges and Universities on March 7 at Northeast Louisiana University in Monroe. (Please return to Larry Larason, Director Sandel Library, Northeast Louisiana University, Monroe, Louisiana 71209.)

Library _____

Do you object to your library's name being mentioned in the report? _____

If your library has no automation applications at present, please respond to only questions D, E, G-J.

A. Do you have a data processing person on your staff? _____
If yes, what is his/her name? _____
If no, are you considering the hiring of someone? _____
If you do not have a data processing person, who should be contacted for further information? _____

B. HARDWARE IN LIBRARY: Please list any equipment, peripherals, key punches, etc. (Exclude SOLINET/OCLC equipment)

ITEM	MODEL	USE

SAMPLE

C. Are you billed for computer services on your campus? If yes, briefly describe the arrangements.

D. Areas of interest for future applications, proposed or desired.

E. Are you interested in the sharing of programs with other schools as lendor and/or lendee? _____

NORTHEAST LOUISIANA UNIVERSITY

Louisiana Academic Libraries Survey
Summary - 25 Responses
March 7, 1980

TABLE 1

School	Current Auto.	Staff D/P	Consider D/P	Pay C.C. Time	Share Auto.
Southeastern	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
LSU-S	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
LSU-A	No				Yes
La. College	No				
LSU Med-S	No				Yes
Southern-S	No				Yes
Loyola	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
La. Tech	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
LSU Law	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Dillard	No				Yes
Northwestern	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Xavier	Yes	No	No	No	No
LSU Med-NO	Yes	No	No	No	No
Tulane	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Dominican	No				Yes
Centenary	No				Yes
Nicholls	No				Yes
LSU-BR	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Grambling	Yes	No			
McNeese	Yes	No	No	No	Yes

(Continued)

TABLE 1 continued

Southern-BR	No				Yes
Northeast	Yes	Yes		No	Yes
Delgado	No				Yes
UNO	Yes	Yes		No	Yes
USL	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes

TABLE 2

Present Automation Areas

Area	School Responses
Circulation	LSU-BR, Tulane, Northwestern LSU-S, UNO, USL
Automated Reference Service	LSU-BR, Northeast, Loyola La. Tech, LSU-Law
Automated Bibliography Production	LSU-BR
Gift & Exchange-Mailing List and Titles	LSU-BR
Catalog Cost Model	LSU-BR
Key Word Index	Northeast, McNeese
Serials-Holding, Subscription, etc.	McNeese, UNO, USL, Northeast, Xavier, LSU Med-NO, Loyola, LSU Law, Southeastern, Grambling
Acquisition/Budget	Northeast, Loyola, UNO
Newsletter Mailing List	Loyola
Shelf List	La. Tech, Northwestern, Grambling
Computer Assisted Instruction	La. Tech
Statistics	UNO

TABLE 3

In-House Hardware

Hardware	School Responses
ADM-3 CRT	La. Tech (6)
Decriter II Terminal	Xavier
Genesis 1 G-77 CRT/KSR	Northeast
IBM-026 Keypunch	LSU-S, Tulane (2), UNO(2), USL
IBM-013 Badgepunch	Tulane
IBM-029 Keypunch	La. Tech, LSU-BR (2), UNO, Northeast, USL
IBM-357 Input Station	LSU-S, USL
IBM-3277 Display	LSU Law
IBM-5231 Controler	LSU-BR
IBM-5235 Data Entry Station	LSU-BR (3)
Mead Lexis Terminal	LSU Law
Mohawk 4400 System	Tulane
Standard Register 1730 Punch	Northwestern
Standard Register 1735 Punch	Northwestern
Texas Instrument Silent 700	Loyola, LSU Med-NO (2)
TI-700 ASR	LSU-BR
TI-733 KSR	La. Tech, LSU-BR
TI-745	LSU Law
TI Omni 820 KSR	Northeast
Univac 1610-99 Keypunch	Northwestern
W.U. EDT 300 Printing Terminal	Loyola
IBM-028 Cardsorter	UNO
Delta Data CRT	USL

TABLE 4

Future Automation

Area	School Responses
Accounting	Southeastern
Acquisition	LSU-S, LSU-A, La. Tech, LSU Law, LSU-BR, McNeese, Southern-BR, USL
Budget	Northeast
Catalog	LSU-A, LSU Med-S, Xavier, Dominican, LSU-BR, Northeast, Delgado, UNO
Circulation	UNO, Delgado, Northeast, Southern-BR, McNeese, Loyola, Nicholls, Centenary, Dominican, LSU Med-NO, Xavier, La. Tech, Grambling, Southern-S, LSU-A, LSU Med-S, Southeastern
Check Pt. Sur.	Grambling
Computer Assisted Instruction	Northeast
Interlibrary Loan	LSU-BR
Payroll	UNO
Purchasing	Delgado
Automated Reference	McNeese
Statistics	USL
Serials	USL, LSU-BR, LSU Law, LSU Med-S, LSU-S
Technical Processes	Southern-S

TABLE 5

G. Would you consider further automation applications in your library if the automation situation on your campus were different?

Yes 21 No 3

Comments:

1. This is not a problem. Our computer center is most cooperative.
2. We are considering further automation.
3. Yes, in the area of budget.
4. Yes. The two main inhibiting factors now are limited time on the computer and on-line capability; the latter will be provided with the installation of a new computer.

H. Do you feel your library would benefit from automation? If no, please explain.

Yes 22 No 2

Comments:

1. We are not at the stage where automation is profitable, but in the future it will be practicable.
2. Due to our small scale operation, we have felt no great need for automation.
3. Yes, there are possibilities. We are not yet ready to move to expanded program.
4. Yes, in that we would have much info available wherever there is a terminal.
5. We have indeed benefited from automation since 1964. Allowing for some cumbersome efforts in the pioneer days, most of our uses have been functional and beneficial.

TABLE 6

I. Do you feel that automation is more suitable, in general, as a cooperative project than for individual libraries? (Explain)

Yes 14 No 6

Comments:

1. Yes - size and nature of the projects determines some demands.
2. Yes - when used as a resource sharing tool.
3. Yes - price wise plus in union catalog.
4. Cooperative with some flexibility; standardization should lessen the cost.
5. No - automation depends greatly on individual needs in various areas of the library and cooperative efforts are just additional features.
6. Yes - I tend to think it would be easier to make advances here as part of a cooperative project.
7. Yes - SOLINET is a self-evident example.
8. Not necessarily - I believe that both individual and cooperative projects can be valuable and desirable.
9. Yes - too expensive alone.
10. Yes - less costly.
11. Yes, because of the sharing of information or data by member libraries.
12. Not necessarily.
13. I feel that cooperation would benefit smaller libraries.
14. Yes - it is possible to have a better system by pooling resources.
15. Yes - computing center people are more competent in area of automation and a cooperative endeavor would be more productive.
16. The main thrust is toward networking and cooperation; assumed benefits are cost sharing, data sharing, and uniformity or at least compatibility of files. But there should always be leeway for applications special to procedures and needs of individual libraries.
17. No - cooperative projects are unsuitable for some applications and useful in others only to the extent that the basic design permits enhancement or modification at the individual library.

TABLE 7

J. What factors inhibit a greater utilization of automation: (Check any that apply.)

1. 11 Low priority of library projects by computer center.
2. 21 Lack of funds or equipment.
3. 7 Lack of expertise of programming staff in the computer center.
4. 3 Poor communication between the library and the computer center.
5. 9 Lack of qualified staff in the library.
6. 2 Staff resistance.
7. 5 Lack of administrative support.
8. 2 Bad experience with a previous project.
9. 5 Other factors.

Comments:

1. None of the above. We are fairly new (10 years old) and rather small, 70,000 volumes, with only 20,000 volumes circulating per year. When our volume increases, then it will be more practicable. However, we are interested in possibilities of OCLC. There is no problem (so far) with our computer center in helping the library. They are most helpful and we are getting a new computer system.
2. Development and implementation costs (in terms of funding and personnel time) are disproportionately large for a small library with limited staff.
3. We cannot ask for better cooperation than we have received from computer center personnel. Our problem is university priorities set by top administrative officials.
4. These (#3, 4, 5) are an either/or problem. Good programming staff in computer center would be satisfactory, or our own programming staff with access to the center. We have two computer centers. The administrative center has its own staff and we do not have direct access. The academic center provides us with plenty of access and advice, but we must do our own programming.
5. The computer center has recently upgraded all of their equipment. The time necessary for including all departments waiting to go on-line has placed the library in a two to three year waiting period.

(Continued)

TABLE 7 continued

6. Lack of adequate personnel in the computer center.

7. The only way we can work with the computer center in "on-line." Otherwise we are only offered delays in access to records.

DESCRIPTIONS OF APPLICATIONS

Loyola University
New Orleans

Application Name:	**Book/Journal Allocation Formula** **On-Line**
Description:	On-line interactive program to allocate materials budget to academic departments according to a formula using seven quantitative criteria. The interactive nature of the program makes it possible to experiment with different values for the various criteria. The factor weights are decided on by the University Library Committee.
Primary Product:	Budget allocation decision too.
Secondary Products:	Print out of changes from previous years
Products proposed for future implementation:	
Notes or comments:	Program written by University Director of Research and Graduate Studies, in consultation with library director. Input by library staff.

Northeast Louisiana University
Monroe

Application Name: Library Acquisitions System (LAS) Batch

Description: The library acquisitions system is a collection of computer programs designed and written especially for the automation of the acquisitions department within Sandel Library. The following factors were considered during the development of the system: 1) A need to maintain and access a complete inventory and current status of all transactions made by acquisitions during a fiscal year. 2) Access to current financial data, i.e., amounts encumbered, amounts expended and free balances within each budget code assigned for use by the library. For capital outlay this data needs to be further broken down by departments. 3) Availability of detailed information on each item for various statistical reports.

As orders are placed, data is entered into the LAS system in card form. The multi-part book order slips were redesigned to allow that data be keypunched directly from these slips. The LAS transaction file is maintained on disk. When an item is added to the LAS file, the system creates an optical mark form to be used later to indicate that the item has been received or cancelled.

Primary Product: Various reports are produced from the file on recurring schedule and as requested by the acquisitions librarian. The availability of the financial information in machine readable form greatly reduces the need for manual manipulation. As a result of the implementation of this system, the library's Accounts Clerk II position has been reduced to half-time

Secondary Product: Financial reports are supplied to the academic deans to allow them to monitor expenditures for their departments.

(Continued)

Northeast Louisiana University
Monroe

Acquisitions (continued)

Products proposed for future implementation:

Current plans envision on-line access to the file and provision for input, update, and inquiry capabilities through CRT terminals. A terminal currently used by the systems analyst for program maintenance will be available for initial use of the system on-line. A second terminal will be required to accommodate increased activity once the system is fully operational on-line.

University of New Orleans
New Orleans

Application Name:	Acquisitions	Batch
Description:	An automated file of all current subscriptions and books on order for the current fiscal year, giving basic bibliographic and purchasing information. Designed 1966 and improved through the years; various amplifications and spinoffs. Scope of use drastically reduced 1978/79 when the Library went on Blackwell-North American approval plan. All titles so purchased are not recorded on in-house file, a matter of avoiding redundant record keeping.	
Primary Product:	1. Alphabetical lists of books on order. 2. Alphabetical list of current subscriptions. List includes both bibliographic and financial data.	
Secondary Products:	1. The two files just mentioned can also be run by subject category by means of academic subject coding. 2. Inquiry letters, computer-printed, to vendors as to status of books on order. 3. End-of-year statistical summaries.	
Notes or comments:	The main features of this application are flexibility: the data can be printed out alphabetically, by vendor and by subject category; also, convenience of a printed list over a tub file. The most significant use fiscally is book budget control and monitoring rendered via listing of current expenditures on subscription items. Since subscriptions represent a "mortgage" on the book budget, that is, money that must be annually taken off the top, it is very important to forecast anticipated subscription costs.	

University of New Orleans
New Orleans

Application Name: Library Statistics — Batch

Description:

Circulation
Monthly run of volumes circulated, counted by L.C. class also available, semester profile by patron class.

Cataloging
Monthly run and year to date totals of monographs cataloged, counted by L.C. class (same divisions and subdivisions as used in Circulation statistics) and distinguishing the various sources of cataloging data: NUC, Original, OCLC member library, other library.

Serials
Statistical runs follow each update of the Serials Record. End-of-year financial analysis of subscription costs by category of material and academic subject.

Book Budget Expenditures
By bibliographic type & academic subject

Primary Product: Mainly for administrative use. Printouts. See preceding for contents.

Secondary Products:

Products proposed for future implementation:
Possible history analysis of library use of individual students, tracing volumes circulated (number and class) over a three or four-year period.

Notes or comments: The computer-produced runs are invaluable when administrative decisions depend upon certain internal data and when various statistical reports need to be produced.

University of Southwestern Louisiana
Lafayette

Application Name:	Circulation	Batch
Description:	Transactions recorded through Card/Badge Reader terminals which in turn punch one transaction card to accompany the book and one to be read into central campus computing facility in the evening. Circulation out-file is printed daily for circulation desk personnel	
Primary Product:	Date due and return transaction card - used as due date reminder for patron and to discharge book from file on return.	
Secondary Products:	Transaction file print-out used at the circulation desk as circulation "out-file"; overdue notices; statistical distribution used for allocation of acquisitions budget.	

Products proposed for future implementation:
In-library, on-line operation to permit automated "Hold For"; identification of past-due patrons; addition of reserve circulation; and other system enhancements.

Northwestern State University
Natchitoches

Application Names:	Circulation	Batch
Description:	Data recorders take student I.D. and book card, produce snap card, two-part record. This goes daily to computer center. Circulation printouts, counts, and overdues are made by computer center.	
Primary Product:	Circulation Record	
Secondary products:	Overdue Notices	
Products proposed for future implementation:	Would like to have it on-line	
Notes or comments:	I'm not sure our volume of circulation really justifies all this	

University of New Orleans
New Orleans

Application Name: Circulation — Batch

Description:

This system captures the data at Circulation checkout (call number and accession number of book, patron's I.D. number and date of checkout or return, depending on transaction) by means of three IBM 357 data entry stations: 2 used for checkout, one for RETURN. Punched cards are produced remotely in rear of library. File is updated four times a week.

In addition to circulation records per se, Library Circulation maintains an automated file of its accounts receivable, updated at the end of each semester. Primary product is a listing by user name, I.D. number and amount owed for books and overdues, fines and totals.

Primary Product:

1. Transaction listing: all cards processed.
2. Location file: list in L.C. call number order.
3. Patron file: lists circulated books by patron. Run twice a week.

Secondary Products:

1. Overdue letters. Several different texts are in use, depending upon class of borrower and sequence of notice; i.e., final notices differ from regular.
2. Punched cards to verify records by checking books in stacks.
3. Punched patron cards for use in checkout of books for various classes of library users: Faculty, staff, students and special borrowers.

Products proposed for future implementation:

Currently being planned is an on-line system to replace totally existing system. Installation is contingent upon installation of a new computer for UNO Administration, probably within the current calendar year.

(Continued)

University of New Orleans
New Orleans

Circulation (continued)

Notes or comments: The current system and some of the hardware dates back to 1964. Needless to say machine fatigue renders accuracy of data highly precarious. Periodic overhauls of the 357 Input Data Stations have kept the system going. Ironically, the accuracy of records in the past two years has improved over that of a few years previous.

Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge

Application Name: Circulation Data Collection System Batch

Description: This system provides record control of the circulation of the collection.

Primary Product: Printout of all charged items by call number

Secondary Products: Overdue notices, fine notices, patron list by ID number, list of charged collections. Also occasional lists such as a list of charges by call number to determine sensitization percentages for various areas of the collection when installing the 3-M security system.

Products proposed for future implementation:
None for this system

Notes or comments:

Tulane University
New Orleans

Application Name:	Circulation System	Batch
Description:	IBM book cards coupled with borrower's badge are entered in data gathering device. The information is entered on magnetic tape (two recorders in parallel). The tape is brought to the computer center each night where it updates the master tape listing all loans. A printout is obtained each day from the master tape.	
Primary Product:	Print out of all loans. Indicates which books are loaned, to whom and when due	
Secondary Products:	1. Overdue notices - mailable form 2. Recalled listing 3. Various statistics	
Products proposed for future implementation:	On-line turn key system	
Notes or comments:	None	

Louisiana State University
(Law Library)
Baton Rouge

Application Name:	Periodicals Guide	Batch
Description:	Data base of U. S. legal periodicals held by the Library, including stack locations.	
Primary Product:	Printout of titles and locations for patron and staff use.	
Secondary Products:	None.	
Products proposed for future implementation:	Inclusion of non-U.S. periodicals.	
Notes or comments:	Input and editing via IBM display station, using standard Famulus program.	

University of Southwestern Louisiana
Lafayette

Application Name:	Serials Printout	Batch
Description:	List of all serials owned by the U.S.L. library.	
Primary Product:	Printout of all serials (active and inactive) reproduced and bound in book form for patron/ staff use throughout the library.	
Secondary Products:	None	
Products proposed for future implementation:	Enhancement of records to MARC/OCLC standards; software enhancement to provide easier file up-dates; use of COM rather than book catalog format.	
Notes or comments:	None	

McNeese State University
Lake Charles

Application Name:	Periodicals Holdings	Batch
Description:	Alphabetical listing of periodicals holdings, cross-referenced by subject.	
Primary Product:	Alphabetized index of titles - subject index. Physical form - plastic ringed notebook type.	
Secondary Products:	None	
Products proposed for future implementation:	None	
Notes or comments:	None	

Loyola University
New Orleans

Application Name:	Serials subscription list	Batch
Description:	Sorts by department and by title of current subscriptions, based on Faxon purchased cards	
Primary Product:	Printed lists by title, and by requesting department.	
Secondary Products:	None	
Products proposed for future implementation:	None	
Notes or comments:	None	

Loyola University
New Orleans

Application Name:	Serials holdings list	On-line
Description:	On-line serials holdings list; entry now in process; expect completion January 1980.	
Primary Product:	Printed list of holdings by title	
Secondary Products:	Printed lists of holdings by holding library, by format, by subject, by department, etc.	
Products proposed for future implementation:	None	
Notes or comments:	Program with assistance of academic computer center staff, by library director. Input all by library. Can access in the computer center (CRT) or by dial-up (IT printing terminal).	

Northeast Louisiana University
Monroe

Application Name: Public Serials Report — Batch

Description: The library serials sytem is a collection of computer programs designed and written especially for the serials department of Sandel Library. The system includes programs to enter, maintain, and report on periodical holdings data.

Data is entered into the LIBSER system in card form monthly. The LIBSER transactions file is maintained on disk.

Primary Product: Edit lists and reports for public use are produced on a recurring schedule and as requested by the serials librarian.

Secondary Product: A variety of special reports are produced, including call number sequenced lists, selective subject lists for academic departments, and various other selective lists based on coded category descriptors.

Products proposed for future implementation:
Current plans envision on-line access to the file and provision for input, update, and inquiry capabilities through CRT terminals. The anticipated software modifications to the system include addition of financial data to the file and fiscal reports on projected budgetary needs. A CRT type terminal will be required to make operational the on-line applications of the system.

Notes or comments: Copies of the public serials list is made available to patrons on each floor of the library, greatly facilitating access to this information. In addition, the public serials list is supplied in COM format to other academic libraries in the state. This effort is to enhance possibilites for resource sharing through interlibrary lending.

University of New Orleans
New Orleans

Application Name:	**Serials Record**	**Batch**
Description:	Begun in 1966 when only titles of periodicals held were included, the system was upgraded year by year until 1972, at which time the file contained title, call number, holdings and several items of internal bibliographical and financial data, on titles held; also included were numerous cross references, especially those pertaining to title changes. Currently the file contains 12,481 entries, including 9,648 titles and 2,833 cross references. Of these, 5,723 titles are current, 3,925 non-current. In addition to periodicals, newspaper and other serials, monographic series and government documents in serial form, particularly those more frequently called for, are listed. File is updated semi-annually.	
Primary Product:	Alphabetical listing of all holdings, printed and bound. Two or three copies are placed at each reference desk and several copies sent to local libraries.	
Secondary Products:	1. A printout of same in shelflist order 2. Statistical summaries of contents	
Products proposed for implementation:	Inclusion of ISSN and in-house purchase order number for all titles where applicable. Possibly the file may be used for automated input of library's holdings into OCLC data base. This has yet to be explored.	
Notes or comments:	Of all our library applications, the Serials Record is undoubtedly the most heavily used. The copies at the reference desk are in constant use.	

Southeastern Louisiana University
Hammond

Application Name:	Serials List	Batch
Description:	All serial titles are in machine readable form - code title is cross indexed, identified by department, and has the holdings listed. The program is written to selectively withdraw information by subject, department, etc.	
Primary Product:	Finding list for library user - paper format	
Secondary Products:	Distribute to other libraries for resource sharing	
Products proposed for future implementation:	None	
Notes or comments:	None	

Xavier University
New Orleans

Application Name:	Serials	On-Line
Description:	Serials listing - no check in	
Primary Product:	Standard serials listing	
Secondary Products:	Subject lists, department list, microform list, current subscription list, dead serials list	
Products proposed for future implementation:	None	
Notes or comments:	Developed completely with the use of canned programs and programming	

Louisiana State University
(Law Library)
Baton Rouge

Application Name: Information Retrieval On-line

Description: LEXIS Computer-Assisted Legal Information Retrieval System (commercial service of Mead Data Center Inc.)

Primary Product: Display of citations and text for patron use.

Secondary Products: Printout of same.

Products proposed for future implementation: None

Notes or comments: Access via Mead LEXIS terminal.

Louisiana State University
(Law Library)
Baton Rouge

Application Name: Information Retrieval On-line

Description: AUTO-CITE Computerized Legal Citation Verification System (commercial service of Lawyers Co-operative Publishing Co.)

Primary Product: Display of citations for patron use.

Secondary Products: Printout of same.

Products proposed for future implementation: None

Notes or comments: Access via Mead LEXIS terminal.

Louisiana State University
(Law Library)
Baton Rouge

Application Name: Information Retrieval On-line

Description: Access to DIALOG and ORBIT data bases (commercial services of Lockheed and SDC).

Primary Product: Printout of citations for patron use.

Secondary Products: None

Products proposed for future implementation: None

Notes or comments: Access via Texas Instruments portable data terminal.

Loyola University
New Orleans

Application Name:	Lockheed/SDC Data Base searching	On-line & Batch
Description:	Dial up; does not use campus computers	
Primary Product:		
Secondary Products:		
Products proposed for future implementation:		
Notes or comments:		

Northeast Louisiana University
Monroe

Application Name:	Automated Bibliographic Search On-line
Description:	(SOLAR) Sandel On-Line Automated Reference TI-820 terminal via Bell 212A modem connects to DIALOG or ORBIT bibliographic data bases.
Primary Product:	User bibliographies (paper).
Secondary Products:	Subject bibliographies for class topics (paper).

Products proposed for future implementation:

Notes or comments:

Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge

Application Name:	Bibliographic and Library Information Service (BLISS).	On-line & Batch
Description:	Through an on-line access of commercial data bases (e.g., Lockheed, SDC, etc.) reference staff members identify bibliographic descriptions to be printed out off-line and mailed to the LSU Library. On-line charges, printing charges and mailing charges are passed along to the patron who requested the search.	
Primary Product:	Bibliographies	
Secondary Products:		
Products proposed for future implementation:		
Notes or comments:		

Louisiana Tech University
Ruston

Application Name:	On-line bibliographic search services	On-line
Description:	Access DIALOG, ORBIT, AND NLM (Pending) services for bibliographic research	
Primary Product:	Research - printed references Matching search parameters	
Secondary Products:	Instruction - Library Science students	

Products proposed for future implementation:
SDI applications both for research and instruction

Notes or comments:

Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge

Application Name: Bibliography Production — On-Line and Batch

Description: Presently, two bibliography production projects are being implemented. One, initiated by Paul Wank in Central Reference, proposes to compile a bibliography of Louisiana items published and/or offered for sale by the National Technical Information Service. This will be accomplished either by an on-line text-editing program using C-FAMULUS or SCRIPS or through a batch mode indexing program such as FAMULUS.

The second, being handled by Roberta Scull in the Business Administration/Documents Department, makes use of a SCRIPS program to produce bibliographies of U. S. Government Documents.

Primary Product: Bibliographies

McNeese State University
Lake Charles

Application Name:	Keyword Index	Batch
Description:	Cross referenced listing by key words of titles of all reference books, giving call number	
Primary Product:	Use - see above. Physical form - computer printout.	
Secondary Products:	None	
Products proposed for future implementation:	None	
Notes or comments:	None	

Northeast Louisiana University
Monroe

Application Name: Key word out of context (KWOC) Batch

Description: The key word out of context indexing system is a collection of programs designed to create and maintain a master index of document groups or collections. The primary function is to provide a reference index of key words and phrases from which an otherwise non-indexed item can be located. System output produced for items indexed includes the title, a reference call number, and location within the library.

Primary Product: Output consists of titles, authors, and supplied subject descriptors. Descriptors and key words from the titles are taken as subject headings and sorted with personal names into an alphabetical array before printing the list. The listings are equivalent to an author/subject catalog of the materials in the indexed collection. Output is usually in hard copy; however, COM copies may be produced on selected collections for distribution in the future.

Products proposed for future implementation:
The system is presently batch oriented. Input data for the system is quite extensive and cumbersome to handle in card form. Current plans envision on-line data entry and access to the file for update and job submission through CRT terminals. Due to the volume of activity, a dedicated terminal would be required for the KWOC application.

Notes or comments: KWOC indexing is a much cheaper and faster means of providing access to collections than traditional library cataloging. It is especially effective when used for special collection of correspondence, diaries, personal papers, photographs, etc., as is the case at Sandel Library. The program documentation was supplied to NLU's center on aging so that this system may be used in organizing a collection of gerontology materials housed in the center. It is also being used by the Energy Information Center and School of Nursing. In the latter case, a KWOC will provide access to both the library's and the school's AV materials in a joint listing.

Northwestern State University
Natchitoches

Application Names	Shelflist	Batch
Description:	Cards were punched, starting with 1967, to provide a data tape, simultaneously with commencement of reclassification. We have had several classified printouts but do not have any regular production.	
Primary Product:	Book cards for circulation system produced from above.	
Secondary Products:	Labels for reclassification were made (now completed)	
Products proposed for future implementation:	Classified lists Alpha lists	
Notes or comments:	Our data are not very consistent; much editing is necessary. It is a question of whether we can get computer center to produce what we need.	

Louisiana Tech University
Ruston

Application Name:	Shelf List Publication	Batch
Description:	New acquisitions are entered in batch mode to shelf list data base and publication in 8 copies for use on 11 floors of library. Publication is annual.	
Primary Product:	Shelf list publication for client use	
Secondary Products:	On demand lists for accreditation purposes	

Products proposed for future implementation:
Subject analysis of collection - further indexing of special collections

Notes or Comments:

Loyola University
New Orleans

Application Name:	Name/Address labels for library newsletter	Batch
Description:	Self-adhesive labels produced monthly, based on payroll data base	
Primary Product:	Labels	
Secondary Products:	None	
Products proposed for future implementation:	None	
Notes or comments:	We routinely receive products as part of the University administrative services: monthly expenditure summaries, transaction reports, employee and student lists.	

Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge

Application Name: Gifts and Exchange Printout Batch

Description: This program provides a list of the titles we send to each exchange partner and provides mailing labels for them.

Primary Product: List of exchanged titles by exchange partner

Secondary Products: Mailing labels

Products proposed for future implementation: None

Louisiana Tech University
Ruston

Application Name: Time Sharing Option (TSO) On-line

Description: Students and faculty may use facilities to write, debug, and run class and research programs from remote terminals located both in the EPLC and elsewhere on campus, at Grambling, and Barksdale AFB.

Primary Product: Problem solving

Secondary Products: Extremely varied

Products proposed for future implementation:

Notes or Comments:

Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge

Application Name: Catalog Cost Model Batch

Description: Runs can be made on the LSU computer using the cost model program developed by King Research, Inc. of Rockville, MD under the auspices of the Association for Research Libraries to determine for Louisiana libraries cost information on their alternatives to the card catalog.

Primary Product: Cost information

Louisiana Tech University
Ruston

Application Name: Computer Assisted Instruction On-line

Description: CAI programs written in course writer language by various instructional units are accessed by registered students in our Electronic Program Learning Center (EPLC).

Primary Product: Subject units are taught via computer

Secondary Products: Instructional purposes both to teach course units and to teach how to prepare programs for CAI access

Products proposed for future implementation:
More of the same!

Notes or comments: